

# ENGLISH (100 MARKS)

## MODEL PAPER - 1

Time : 3 Hours 15 Min. ]

[ Full Marks : 100

Instructions for the Candidates :

1. Candidates must enter his/her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 Digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. Candidates are required to give answers in their own words as far as practicable.
3. Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
4. 15 minutes of extra time has been allotted for the candidates to read the questions carefully.
5. This question booklet is divided into two sections—Section-A and Section-B.
6. In Section-A, there are 100 Objective Type Questions, out of which any 50 questions are to be answered. If more than 50 questions are answered, only the first 50 will be evaluated. Each question carries 1 mark. Darken the circle with blue/black ball pen against the correct option on OMR Answer Sheet provided to you. Do not use whitener / liquid / blade / nail etc. on OMR Answer Sheet, otherwise the result will be invalid.
7. In Section-B, there are 7 Descriptive Type Questions. While answering the questions, candidates should adhere to the word limit as far as practicable.
8. Use of any electronic appliances is strictly prohibited.

### SECTION - A OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

□ Question No. 1 to 100 have four options, out of which only one is correct. You have to mark your selected option on the OMR Sheet. You have to attempt only 50 questions. (50 × 1 = 50)

1. Please ..... me alone.  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) leave (B) leaving  
(C) left (D) to be left
2. We don't have ..... fruit juice.  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) many (B) more  
(C) lots (D) much
3. The man came ..... me.  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) to (B) under  
(C) without (D) over
4. The antonym of 'Arrival' is :  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) Departure (B) Entrance  
(C) Appearance (D) Enter
5. I have not heard of you ..... last week.  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) since (B) in  
(C) by (D) for
6. Please ..... my proposal once again.  
(Choose the correct phrase)  
(A) think over (B) take in  
(C) tell upon (D) take off

7. He is sympathetic ..... the poor.  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) on (B) for  
(C) to (D) through
8. He ..... go there regularly.  
(Choose the correct auxiliary verb)  
(A) used to (B) should to  
(C) need to (D) could to
9. His work satisfied me.  
(Choose the correct passive voice)  
(A) I was satisfied with his work.  
(B) I was satisfied by his work.  
(C) I am satisfied on his work.  
(D) I am satisfied by his work.
10. He was leaning ..... a wall.  
(Choose the correct preposition)  
(A) by (B) for  
(C) in (D) against
11. I ..... heard the remark. (Choose the best option)  
(A) myself (B) himself  
(C) herself (D) itself
12. All depends on his ..... the examination.  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) pass (B) to pass (C) passed (D) passing
13. Let us now play, ..... ? (Choose the correct option)  
(A) shall we (B) shouldn't we  
(C) shalln't we (D) won't we
14. Which is the shortest ..... to Agra ?  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) root (B) rooted (C) rout (D) routed
15. There ..... been a steep rise in prices ?  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) is (B) have (C) has (D) are

16. **The snake was killed by Rohit.**  
(Choose the correct active voice)  
(A) Rohit killed the snake.  
(B) Rohit is killing the snake.  
(C) Rohit has to kill the snake.  
(D) Rohit should have killed the snake.
17. **..... you spare a few minutes for me ?**  
(Choose the best auxiliary verb)  
(A) Should (B) Could  
(C) Must (D) May
18. **Mr. Sinha often ..... to Delhi on business trips.**  
(Choose the correct tense form)  
(A) is going (B) has gone  
(C) goes (D) has been going
19. **He asked me where the book was ?**  
(Choose the correct direct narration)  
(A) He says to me, "Where is the book ?"  
(B) He was saying, "Where is the book ?"  
(C) He said to me, "Where is the book ?"  
(D) He was saying, "Where is the book ?"
20. **Rajesh ..... a car last year.**  
(Choose the correct tense form)  
(A) buy (B) bought (C) buying (D) will buy
21. **My shoes were so tight that I could hardly walk.**  
(Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word)  
(A) loose (B) close-fitting  
(C) slack (D) relaxed
22. **Choose the correct sentence :**  
(A) My sister is the poet and the philosopher.  
(B) My sister is a poet and the philosopher.  
(C) My sister is a poet and a philosopher.  
(D) My sister is a poet and philosopher.
23. **This is the letter. Sohan wrote it.**  
(Choose the correct combination)  
(A) This is the letter which Sohan wrote.  
(B) This is letter by which Sohan wrote.  
(C) Sohan is the one who wrote this letter.  
(D) The letter is one which Sohan wrote.
24. **I have a lot of work .....**  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) at times (B) to attend to  
(C) at any rate (D) at best
25. **What is he angry .....**  
(Choose the correct preposition)  
(A) about (B) by (C) in (D) of
26. **Choose the correctly spelt word :**  
(A) Comit (B) Commit (C) Cummit (D) Camit
27. **Choose the correct synonym of 'Quick' :**  
(A) Rapid (B) Rarely (C) Endless (D) Submit
28. **An ass is ..... dull animal.** (Choose the correct option)  
(A) a (B) the (C) an (D) no article
29. **All the books on that shelf ..... to me.**  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) belong (B) belonging  
(C) belongs (D) belonged
30. **Choose the correct sentence :**  
(A) I accept to that offer. (B) I accept that offer.  
(C) I accepting offer. (D) I accept offered.
31. **One of the boys in the camp ..... fallen ill.**  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) is (B) have (C) has (D) are
32. **She tried every plan.**  
(Choose the correct negative sentence)  
(A) She left no plan untried.  
(B) Plan was not any left by her.  
(C) She tried not every plan.  
(D) Tried not any plan that she not.
33. **He came here .....** (Choose the correct option)  
(A) recent (B) recently  
(C) in recent (D) on recent
34. **Choose the incorrect sentence :**  
(A) He belongs from Bihar.  
(B) Mohan teaches biology.  
(C) We reach school at 10 a.m.  
(D) Ten miles is a long distance.
35. **Sugar ..... in water.** (Choose the correct option)  
(A) dissolve (B) had dissolve  
(C) dissolves (D) will dissolving
36. **Choose the correctly spelt word :**  
(A) Appearance (B) Apurance  
(C) Apearence (D) Apierance
37. **The purse was full ..... money.**  
(Choose the correct preposition)  
(A) at (B) of (C) by (D) in
38. **She was late. She could not catch the train.**  
(Choose the correct combination)  
(A) Since she was late, she could not catch the train.  
(B) The train not get caught because she was late.  
(C) Late was she so she could not caught the train.  
(D) She is getting late so she was not catching the train.
39. **Raja said, "I am hungry."**  
(Choose the correct indirect speech)  
(A) He was hungry was said by Raja.  
(B) Raja said that I was hungry.  
(C) Raja said that he was hungry.  
(D) Raja said that he may be hungry.
40. **..... he come today ?**  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) Ought (B) Must (C) Might (D) Will
41. **I have never ..... to Agra to visit the Taj Mahal.**  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) be (B) had been (C) being (D) been
42. **She returned to the ..... of the accident.**  
(Choose the correct option)  
(A) seen (B) sign (C) scene (D) sin
43. **Choose the correct sentence :**  
(A) The poors are hated everywhere.  
(B) The poor are hated everywhere.  
(C) Poor are hated everywhere.  
(D) The poor is hated everywhere.
44. **I think she spent the entire afternoon ..... the phone.**  
(Choose the correct preposition)  
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) for
45. **He fell and was taken to ..... hospital.**  
(Choose the correct article)  
(A) a (B) the (C) an (D) no article

46. Choose the correctly spelt word.  
 (A) Occasion (B) Occation  
 (C) Occassion (D) Ocasion
47. It is being read by us.  
 (Choose the correct active voice)  
 (A) It will be read by us. (B) We can read it.  
 (C) We have to read it. (D) We are reading it.
48. Incapable of being seen is ....  
 (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) invisible (B) illegal (C) inaudible (D) eligible
49. The synonym of 'Peace' is .....  
 (A) Rapid (B) Quiet (C) Journey (D) Restore
50. Cakes are made by her every Sunday.  
 (Choose the correct active voice)  
 (A) Every Sunday cakes made by her.  
 (B) She makes cakes every Sunday.  
 (C) Cakes make by her every Sunday.  
 (D) Cakes were made by her every Sunday.
51. The antonym of 'Military' is .....  
 (A) Coup (B) Civil (C) Civility (D) Militant
52. As ..... me, I will be happy to lend a hand.  
 (Choose the correct preposition)  
 (A) in (B) about (C) for (D) of
53. I ..... your offer. (Choose the correct preposition)  
 (A) except (B) accept (C) excess (D) adopt
54. Will you give me ..... sugar ?  
 (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) any (B) many (C) some (D) much
55. I have nothing ..... to say.  
 (A) farther (B) father (C) further (D) either
56. Choose the odd one out :  
 (A) Uncle (B) Brother (C) Nephew (D) Niece
57. He hopes to join ..... university soon.  
 (Choose the correct article)  
 (A) a (B) the (C) an (D) no article
58. Japan is also called the ..... of the Rising Sun.  
 (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) Land (B) Country (C) Town (D) Village
59. .... you got any money ?  
 (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) Has (B) Have (C) Gotten (D) Is
60. Who can prevent me ..... doing this ?  
 (A) from (B) with (C) of (D) about
- ❑ Instruction : Questions from 61 to 100 are based on the prescribed texts.
61. 'Some of the immediate and brilliant results of modern inventions are too maddening to resist' is from :  
 (A) The Earth  
 (B) A Child is Born  
 (C) I Have a Dream  
 (D) Indian Civilization and Culture
62. 'I can only assure you that I enter this office in a spirit of prayerful humility and total dedication' is from :  
 (A) Bharat is My Home (B) The Earth  
 (C) A Child is Born (D) The Artist
63. Nanukaka was coming to Delhi to .....  
 (A) visit his sister (B) visit the hospital  
 (C) meet his nephew (D) see a Minister
64. The condition of the Negroes was .....  
 (A) appalling (B) refreshing  
 (C) comforting (D) happy
65. The ..... must have made life much pleasanter and more secure.  
 (A) eating habits  
 (B) taming of domestic animals  
 (C) killing people  
 (D) education
66. 'Only Saint Knows How to Sing' has been composed by .....  
 (A) T. S. Eliot (B) Kamala Das  
 (C) D. H. Lawrence (D) K. N. Daruwala
67. The poetess begs for ..... from everybody.  
 (A) love (B) shelter (C) food (D) respect
68. Who was in awe of the snake ?  
 (A) the poet (B) the family  
 (C) the neighbours (D) the colleagues
69. .... is the master-criminal.  
 (A) Rodriques (B) Rodger  
 (C) Macavity (D) Mathew
70. Rupert Brooke died of .....  
 (A) heart failure (B) septicaemia  
 (C) brain haemorrhage (D) kidney failure
71. English belongs to the ancient ..... family of languages.  
 (A) Indo-Pakistani (B) American-Indian  
 (C) Indo-Australian (D) Indo-European
72. From 1150 onwards English began to emerge as a language of .....  
 (A) dance (B) literature  
 (C) music (D) painting
73. After the Norman Conquest, ..... became the language of the King's court, governance and education.  
 (A) French (B) German  
 (C) Latin (D) Scandinavian
74. Who wrote 'Piers the Plowman' ?  
 (A) Chaucer (B) Langland  
 (C) Gower (D) Wyclif
75. Who wrote 'King Lear' ?  
 (A) William Shakespeare (B) Francis Bacon  
 (C) Edmund Spenser (D) Ben Jonson
76. English is used as a second language in .....  
 (A) Saudi Arabia (B) France  
 (C) Iraq (D) India
77. Today ..... English is recognized as 'world language'.  
 (A) American (B) Scandinavian  
 (C) French (D) Latin
78. 'Paradise Lost' is a/an .....  
 (A) epic (B) monologue  
 (C) ode (D) satire
79. R. N. Tagore wrote .....  
 (A) Lamia (B) Macbeth  
 (C) Savitri (D) Geetanjali
80. The expression 'Himalayan blunder' is frequently used in ..... English.  
 (A) British (B) American  
 (C) Indian (D) Nigerian

81. In no civilization have all men attained .....
- (A) enmity (B) jealousy  
(C) perfection (D) education
82. Nanukaka managed to travel in 2nd class on a ticket of .....
- (A) 1st class (B) General class  
(C) Sleeper class (D) Third class
83. The taming of ..... animals made life much pleasant.
- (A) wild (B) weak (C) robust (D) domestic
84. Mr Stepan Choobokov is a .....
- (A) lawyer (B) landowner  
(C) writer (D) poet
85. The ..... forgets its dead.
- (A) man (B) animal  
(C) fire (D) wind
86. 'As soon as he woke the next morning, he would open the tin and examine the gourd' is from :
- (A) The Earth (B) How Free is the Press  
(C) A Marriage Proposal (D) The Artist
87. 'In many traditional societies, the relationship between ..... is more important than that between husband and wife .....
- (A) daughter and daughter-in-law  
(B) mother and father  
(C) mother and child  
(D) uncle and father
88. The second chief source of a newspaper's revenue is the .....
- (A) government (B) wealth of the owner  
(C) politicians (D) policies
89. 'For the next four or five years Benzy went on creating more houses for more hens' if from:
- (A) The Earth (B) A Marriage Proposal  
(C) A Child is Born (D) How Free is the Press
90. Indians are by nature .....
- (A) stupid (B) religious (C) timid (D) jealous
91. Lomov is a ..... of Stepan Choobokov.
- (A) brother (B) neighbour  
(C) uncle (D) grandfather
92. Lomov wants to marry .....
- (A) Jessica (B) Susan (C) Florence (D) Natalia
93. H. E. Bates worked for some time as a .....
- (A) doctor (B) journalist (C) singer (D) actor
94. In Bangladesh, ..... is a kind of fairy tale.
- (A) Tupthoka (B) Canthoka  
(C) Jupthoka (D) Rupthoka
95. Which state does Martin Luther King, Jr. want to see as a developed state ?
- (A) Alaska (B) Texas  
(C) Alabama (D) Chicago
96. 'O how feeble is man's power' is from :
- (A) Sweetest Love, I Do Not Goe  
(B) Fire-Hymn  
(C) Snake  
(D) Song of Myself
97. Who decided to kill the snake ?
- (A) The poet's father (B) The poet himself  
(C) The poet's friend (D) The poet's brother

98. 'I celebrate myself and sing myself, And what I assume you shall assume'—is from :
- (A) To Autumn (B) Fire-Hymn  
(C) Song of Myself (D) Snake
99. Starving through the leafless wood ..... run scolding for their food.
- (A) trolls (B) girls  
(C) fairies (D) boys
100. 'Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness'—is from :
- (A) Snake (B) Ode to Autumn  
(C) Fire-Hymn (D) An Epitaph

## SECTION - B

### DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on any one—  
1 × 8 = 8
- (A) The Bihar of My Dreams  
(B) The Aim of My Life  
(C) Work is Worship  
(D) Women Education  
(E) Deepawali
2. Explain any one of the following— 1 × 4 = 4
- (A) Nature without check with original energy.  
(B) A pulse in the eternal mind.  
(C) A certain degree of physical harmony and comfort is necessary but above a certain level, it becomes a hindrance instead of help.  
(D) I harbor for good or bad, I permit to speak at every hazard, Nature without check with original energy.
3. Explain any one of the following— 1 × 4 = 4
- (A) The life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.  
(B) Hoping to cease not till death.  
(C) "You're an idiot!" he shouted. There is absolutely no future for a boy like you."  
(D) "What! That means he will be here for weeks! Ministers don't see people for weeks ..... months!, my God!"
4. Write a letter to your father describing him the hostel of your school. 5
- Or,
- Write an application to the Headmaster of your school for help from the poor Boy's Fund.
5. Answer in about 40-50 words, any five of the following— 5 × 2 = 10
- (A) How did the snake drink water?  
(B) Make a list of crimes Macavity is capable of.  
(C) What does the poet mean when he says, 'And when I crumble'.  
(D) Name any three Indians writing verse in English and also name at least poem written by each of them.  
(E) What is parallelism?  
(F) What are the 'trials and tribulations' the author talks about?  
(G) Did language play a role in human development?  
(H) Why did Seibe wander about the town?  
(I) Why did Benzy want to marry Florence?  
(J) What is the belief prevailing in Sicily about a snake?

6. Answer any three of the following about 100-200 words—  $5 \times 3 = 15$

(A) Write the summary of any one—

- (i) Song of Myself
- (ii) Now the leaves are falling fast
- (iii) Fire-hymn

(B) Write the summary of any one—

- (i) A marriage proposal
- (ii) Indian civilization and culture
- (iii) India through a Traveller's Eyes

(C) Write a brief note on American English.

Or,

Discuss English as a global language.

Or,

Write short note on 'Difficulties in learning English'.

(D) Match the names given in Column-A with appropriate titles from Column-B—

Column-A                      Column-B

- (i) Julius caesar                      (a) Earnest Hemingway
- (ii) Arms and the Man              (b) William Shakeshpere
- (iii) Old Man and The Sea        (c) G.B. Shaw

(E) Translate any five of the following—

- (i) पहाड़ियों पर बादल थे।
- (ii) मैंने कल एक सपना देखा।
- (iii) नदियों को प्रदूषित नहीं करना चाहिए।
- (iv) पटना एक पुराना शहर है।
- (v) क्या तुम चित्रकारी जानते हो?
- (vi) तुम्हें आराम करना चाहिए।
- (vii) कल किसने देखा है?
- (viii) मैं चाय पी रहा हूँ।

7. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions— 4

Ashoka was one of the greatest emperors of the world. He was the king of Magadha. He fought a number of battles and got numerous victories. Once he attacked Kalinga. Thousands of innocent people were killed. A lot of human blood was shed. The horrible sights of blood and violence pricked, the conscience of Ashoka. He bade a good-bye to war and battles. He adopted Budhisms. He sent his sons and daughter to different countries to spread Budhism.

Questions :

- (i) Who was Ashoka ?
- (ii) In which battle were killed thousands of people ?
- (iii) Why did Ashoka adopt Budhism ? What changed his heart?
- (iv) Who was sent by Ashoka to spread Budhism?

Or,

Write a 'precis' of the following and give a suitable title:

If there is life, there will be sufferings and sorrow. Life is not a bed of roses. It often appears to be a crown of thorns. Our life is so complex that it has a simultaneous presence of sorrow and joy, happiness and unhappiness. However, we should not be sad over this. Life is like a looking glass. If you smile, it smiles and if you frown, it frowns back. It is the colour of your glass that creates the colour of the life you look at.

## ANSWER WITH EXPLANATION

### SECTION - A

#### OMR ANSWER-SHEET

- |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 51.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 2.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 52.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 3.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 53.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 4.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 54.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 5.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 55.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 6.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 56.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 7.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 57.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 8.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 58.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 9.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 59.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 10. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 60.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 11. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 61.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 12. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 62.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 13. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 63.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 14. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 64.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 15. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 65.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 16. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 66.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 17. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 67.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 18. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 68.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 19. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 69.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 20. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 70.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 21. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 71.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 22. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 72.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 23. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 73.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 24. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 74.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 25. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 75.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 26. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 76.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 27. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 77.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 28. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 78.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 29. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 79.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 30. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 80.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 31. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 81.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 32. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 82.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 33. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 83.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 34. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 84.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 35. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 85.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 36. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 86.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 37. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 87.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 38. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 88.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 39. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 89.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 40. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 90.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 41. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 91.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 42. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 92.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 43. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 93.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 44. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 94.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 45. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 95.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 46. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 96.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 47. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 97.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 48. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 98.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 49. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 99.  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 50. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 100. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |

## ANSWER

|         |         |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (A)  | 2. (D)  | 3. (A)  | 4. (A)  | 5. (A)   |
| 6. (A)  | 7. (C)  | 8. (A)  | 9. (A)  | 10. (D)  |
| 11. (A) | 12. (D) | 13. (A) | 14. (C) | 15. (C)  |
| 16. (A) | 17. (B) | 18. (C) | 19. (C) | 20. (B)  |
| 21. (B) | 22. (D) | 23. (A) | 24. (A) | 25. (A)  |
| 26. (B) | 27. (A) | 28. (A) | 29. (A) | 30. (B)  |
| 31. (C) | 32. (A) | 33. (B) | 34. (C) | 35. (C)  |
| 36. (A) | 37. (B) | 38. (A) | 39. (C) | 40. (C)  |
| 41. (D) | 42. (C) | 43. (B) | 44. (B) | 45. (D)  |
| 46. (A) | 47. (D) | 48. (A) | 49. (B) | 50. (B)  |
| 51. (B) | 52. (D) | 53. (B) | 54. (C) | 55. (C)  |
| 56. (D) | 57. (D) | 58. (A) | 59. (B) | 60. (A)  |
| 61. (D) | 62. (A) | 63. (D) | 64. (A) | 65. (B)  |
| 66. (B) | 67. (A) | 68. (A) | 69. (C) | 70. (B)  |
| 71. (D) | 72. (B) | 73. (A) | 74. (B) | 75. (A)  |
| 76. (D) | 77. (A) | 78. (A) | 79. (D) | 80. (B)  |
| 81. (C) | 82. (D) | 83. (D) | 84. (B) | 85. (C)  |
| 86. (D) | 87. (C) | 88. (B) | 89. (A) | 90. (B)  |
| 91. (B) | 92. (D) | 93. (B) | 94. (D) | 95. (C)  |
| 96. (A) | 97. (B) | 98. (C) | 99. (A) | 100. (B) |

## SECTION - B

### 1. (A) The Bihar of My Dreams

The Bihar of my dreams, every man will have a high moral sense and a deep love for the state. Our state is backward in the field of science and industry. I want Bihar to be a leading state in new technology so that our industries should grow fast. We should produce everything we need. The Bihar of my dream where every man will get a job of his choice. Education will get its due importance. Students will be devoted to their studies, politicians will not be allowed to misuse students.

Today we find a big gap between rich and poor. There is corruption in all walks of life. The Bihar of my dream will have social justice. The gap between the rich and the poor will be narrowed down. Everybody will get equal opportunity to be his best self. There will be no shortage of anything. There will be discipline, peace and progress all around. Nationalism will overcome the feelings of casteism and regionalism. There will be an atmosphere of equality, brotherhood and freedom all over the state. There will be 'Ram Rajya' in true sense of the term. May God fulfil my dream.

### (B) The Aim of My Life

"Life is real, life is earnest  
And the grave is not its goal."

This stanza has been taken from the poem "the Psalm of Life". Life is not a mere collection of days, months, years to be spent at will. It has a deeper meaning. We fulfil God's purpose, we should spend our life seriously in the service of humanity.

When I grow up, I hope to devote myself in doing good to my fellow men in a spirit of service. The saint and patriot Swami Vivekananda has taught us that the worship of God consists into service of the created beings. There are various ways of service. The best of them is the spread of knowledge among men,

After completing my education, I shall retire to any one of the many villages of my own district. These villages are

stepped in darkness of ignorance and superstition. The people of the villages do not know in which way their good lies. They are easy and helpless victims of illness, poverty and exploitation. I shall devote myself to their education, so that they may know themselves, realise the value of life like real human beings.

In the very beginning, I shall start school and proceed to teach them reading and writing. First of all, I shall try to make the village healthy, by cleaning jungles, constructing drains, making roads and closing up unnecessary holes and ponds. I shall teach the people the elementary rules of health and show them how to keep drinking water pure.

I shall try to find out supplementary means of income for the villagers because the only profession in our village is agriculture and it cannot keep one busy for the whole year. The peasants have to remain idle for about six months, I shall have try to find out occupation for them in cottage industries so that they may be economically sound.

### (C) Work is worship

The Christian legend is that when Adam and Eve were created in the garden of Eden, no work or task was laid in them. But they broke the command of God. For this sin they were banished from the garden of Eden and brought to this earth. Henceforth man was to live by the sweat of his brow. Very often work means hard work. But work light or hard need necessarily be considered a penalty or punishment. Work is a condition of joy. For serious crimes often the punishment is solitary confinement, where no work is allowed. Enforced idleness becomes so boring and tedious as to become in itself a very severe punishment.

Man is the only animal which by personal or collective work is capable of changing its environment. This he does by his work. The discovery of fire, the art of cooking, spinning and weaving fibres for clothing, building huts and houses, the art of agriculture and horticulture, taming and domesticating animals, the invention of the wheel, the invention of language, of mining and metallurgy were some of the earliest work which enabled man to change his environment for the better.

But men in advantageous positions exploited the labour of others and took away the fruits of other peoples' labour. All the same civilization made great progress. It has been said that enforced labour is better than idleness. Work made history and bestowed many blessings on the human race. Work as it progresses enables man to have a maximum of gain with the minimum of pain.

Today man has succeeded in transferring the burden of painful, slow and unrewarding labour to power-driven machinery. This has brought mankind, or promises to bring mankind, on the threshold of the age of plenty and prosperity. All this enables us to understand the truth of the saying that work is worship. Work enables society to emerge from painful and cruel condition of existence. Can there be a better act of worship than freeing humanity from want, hunger and other calamities? In a modern society work or employment cannot be had for the asking. This is proved by the army of the unemployed in backward societies. Work for all is possible only in a planned society.

Child labour is a cruel institution. Even for able-bodied men there should be along with universal employment, progressive reduction in the hours of work. The wages should be such or old age pensions should be so arranged as to abolish the fear of want and hunger in old age, when as a result of mechanical and technological progress per capita production is considerably increased and the distribution of wealth is just and equitable, a new era will dawn on the earth. Not only work but leisure also is a vital need of life. Leisure does not mean idleness. It means healthy mental work such as reading and thinking and the pursuit of the fine arts, and releasing human energy for the culture of the inner man.

Too much of everything is bad. All work and no play makes jack a dull boy. Where work is congenial and creative it is worship and a blessing to mankind. But wicked work like waging war, enslaving people, loot and plunder, smuggling, black-marketing, food and medicine adulteration is not worship. When we say that work is worship, exclude immoral work and include only such work as contributes to human we are and progress. Otherwise the devil, who is the busiest being in creation, will carry off all the prizes.

#### (D) Women Education

There was a time when people thought that it was not necessary to educate women. Now we have begun to realize that female education is essential. The modern age is the age of awakening of women. They are trying to compete with men in all spheres of life. There are many people who oppose female education. They say that the proper sphere of women is the home. So, they argue that the money spent on female education is wasted. This view is wrong, because female education can bring about a silent revolution in the society.

There are several advantages of female education. Educated women can play an important role in the development of their country. They can share the burden of men in the different walks of life. They can serve the society as teachers, lawyers, doctors and administrators. They can play an important role during war.

Education is a boon to women in this age of economic crisis. Gone are the days of plenty and prosperity. Now-a-days it is difficult for the people of the middle class to make both ends meet. Educated women can add to the income of their husbands. If a woman is educated, she can earn a living after the death of her husband.

Female education is necessary for making our homes happy places. Our home life would be brightened if we had well-educated wives and mothers. Educated women can brighten the future of their country by the good upbringing of their children. Education gives a woman freedom of thought. It broadens her outlook and makes her aware of her duties and responsibilities.

Many people say that women should not go in for degrees. They are wrong, because women have already proved their worth in all walks of life. There is no reason why women should not get the same kind of education as men. But they should not neglect their duties at the home. So, women must have knowledge of domestic science and child psychology.

The progress of a country depends on female education. So female education should be encouraged.

#### (E) Deepawali

India is known for its festivals. It is because we have different cultures and religions. Each community, religion, season and place has its own festivals. There are certain festivals which are celebrated throughout India. Deepawali is one of such festivals.

The Deepawali is an important festivals of the Hindus. It falls on the New Moon day in the month of Kartik. According to English calendar, it may fall towards the end of October or the beginning of November.

The Deepawali is celebrated in the memory of Lord Rama's return to Ayodhya after killing Ravana, the king of Lanka. It was on this day that Lord Rama, Sita and Laxman returned after an exile of fourteen years. The people gave them hearty welcome. They lit earthen lamps. To commemorate that event, we light our houses. Literally, Deepawali means a "row of lights".

Deepawali is considered an auspicious occasion. It is considered to bring a message of new hope. Days before, the houses and shops are thoroughly cleaned and even white washed. New utensils are bought. sweets are enjoyed. The children explode crackers and let off fire-works. God Ganesh and Goddess Lakshmi are worshipped for prosperity.

Some people gamble at night. They wrongly believe that they please the goddess in this way. Gambling is a social evil. It must be given up.

2. (A) The poet means to say, "nature without check with original energy", that he believes in good and bad aspects of life and he favours to tell about every danger of fear, which he hopes to acquire through nature without check unrestricted nature and original energy.

(B) The phrase 'A pulse in the eternal mind' indicates a long-cherished desire. The poet wants to say that there must be a pulse in the eternal mind which works to avoid war.

(C) It is true that physical peace and comfort is compulsory for our body to remain healthy. Our body also needs rest and peace, but only upto a limit, to an extent. When we give our body more luxury and comfort than what it needs, it becomes habituated of it and asks for even more. This thing multiplies our desire for more luxurious things. This multiplicity is a snare, trap which turn our desires into voluptuousness and thus become a hindrance, a breaker in our service of humanity. Instead of giving us energy and strength, the excess comforts disturb our mind.

(D) This line has been taken from the poem 'Song of Myself' By 'Walt Whitman'. In this line the poet says that he believes or thinks about good or bad. He says that he is free to aware his countrymen from the dangers of narrow of mindedness and differences between human beings. He says that if Nature doesn't differentiate between human beings and given its resources to all then why do we differentiate among human beings?

3. (A) It has the clear meaning that the life of Negro is still like that of a disabled person because it is captivated with the handcuffs of seperation (on basis of race) and the fetters of discrimination. The Negroes are thought to be inferior to the whites and so are not given the proper rights of a citizen but are tormented everywhere. In such circumstances Negroes are

like a disabled person who cannot do anything on and for its own. They are racially discriminated everywhere and are still fettered. They are tribulated, tortured and tormented. They are not given the right to vote, they are not allowed to go to public places and are cut off from the society as if they are not humans. This inhuman act done with them has crippled their life.

(B) The present line has been taken from our most reading lesson Song of Myself which has been beautifully written by a great poet that is By Walt Whitman.

The referred line describes the state the expression of the poet about his health. He says that he is in his perfect health and it will remain the same. His health will long last till his death. He tell that he his thirty seven years old now and he is enjoying his perfect health. He advises us to be always happy only then our health will remain in same condition till death.

(C) This line has been taken from the chapters 'The Artist' by Shiga Naoya. In this line the teacher is annoyed to find 'Seibei' the student working on his new purchased guard in an ethics class. He scolds him for not paying attention to his studies and an important class of ethics. He is angry to see seibei busy on this gourd. He is annoyed by his silly behaviour and scolds him in from of the class.

(D) This line has been taken from the chapter 'A pinch of snuff' by Manohar Malgaonkar. In this line the writer is surprised at his mother's announcement that his maternal uncle Nanu Kaka; is coming to Delhi to meet any minister. He tells his mother that it is very difficult to get an appointment or to meet any minister because meeting a minister is like meeting a 'God'. It is very tough to solve the purpose of meeting ministers because it takes a long time.

4.

Zila School Hostel  
Ara  
10 June, 2024

My Dear Father,

I have just received your kind letter. I knew your desire to read it. I am quite well and hope that you will be also the same.

According to your desire, I am giving you a short description of our school hostel. Our school hostel is in the school compound. There are thirty rooms in this hostel. All rooms are single seated. The rooms are electrified. Here the hostelers have to follow the rules and regulations of the hostel. We have to get up early in the morning. After performing our daily duties, we read two hours in the morning. We read at night four hours. There is a good arrangement for food and breakfast for the hostelers. There is a hostel superintendent, who looks after the affairs of the hostel. He is respected and loved by the students residing in the school hostel. He is also a very kind hearted man. In short, our school hostel is an ideal hostel and I am proud of it.

Please convey my best compliments to mother and love to all the younger members of the family.

Your loving son  
Rajeev

Address :

Stamp

Or,

To,

The Headmaster

B. N. Collegiate School, Patna

Sub. : Need help from the poor boys' fund

Through : The Class-teacher

Sir,

With due respect I beg to say that I am a poor student of class X of your school. My father is a farmer. His income is very low. He is only earning member of my family. He has to maintain a big family. He is unable to bear the expenditure of my studies. I cannot continue my studies without help.

I, therefore, request you to give me some help from the poor Boy's fund. For this act of kindness, I shall ever remain grateful to you.

Your most obedient pupil

Rohit Kumar

Class-X

Roll No.-30

Dated : 1 August, 2024

5. (A) The snake went to the water-trough and put his mouth upon the depth (bottom) of that trough. He sipped (drank slowly) the water with its straight mouth.

(B) Macavity is able to commit various types of crimes. It drink milk, misplaces Jewel-Box, removes important documents, indulges in various other impure and humiliating acts, which causes much damage to the society.

(C) The poet is sad to think that nobody will remember of the most beautiful lady of the west country after my death.

(D) Name of the Poet Name of the Poem

(i) Sarojini Naidu — Champak Blossoms

(ii) Kamala Das — My Grandmother's House

(iii) Shri Aurobindo — Savitri

(E) The term 'Parallelism' means resemblance. Parallelism is an important feature of the reduplication (the work of doubling again) of motives, interest and themes of a drama.

(F) The, trials and tribulations' author talks about are the hardship and torments people had to suffer when they raise their voice against the injustice and discrimination.

(G) Yes, language played a prominent role in human development. At what stage language began is not known, but we may be pretty certain that it began very gradually. Without it, it would have been very difficult to hand on from generation to generation the inventions and discoveries that were gradually made.

(H) It was Seibei's hobby to wander about the town almost daily looking for gourds. He was deeply interested in buying and collecting it from the market and arrange it on the walls of his house.

(I) Benjy did not need a distinguished, intelligent girl. He needed a woman to help him in his work of poultry farming. So he decided to marry Florence.

(J) In Sicily it was believed that black snakes were innocent. But gold snakes were poisonous, and they must be killed.

6. (A) (i) SONG OF MYSELF

—Walt Whitman

'Song of Myself' is a very nice poem written by Walt Whitman. In this poem the poet talks about himself. He enjoys himself and sings for the self.



According to the poet, every atom belongs to him, belongs to every human being. The two human beings are made of the same soil. They are born from parents and their blood is same. They take the same mind. They also breathe the same air. Nature smoothes everyone in the same way. The poet is thirty-seven years old and he is quite healthy. He feels that his good health will be continue till his death. He is above castes and creeds. He is ready at every danger in his life. He accepts that life is not bed of roses. It is full of difficulties and also happiness. He feels that life is the finest gift given by God. The poet says that everyone should think that there is nothing in life. So, we should always be happy and try to make others happy.

Thus, the poet means to say that there is no difference between the two human beings.

### (ii) NOW THE LEAVES ARE FALLING FAST

—W. H. Auden

'Now The Leaves Are Falling Fast' is a very fine poem written by W.H. Auden. In this poem the poet describes the frustration that is naturally present in human life.

Here, the poet says that now the leaves are falling fast. It means all human beings are going towards death very fast, due to diseases and other reasons. During their life span, their desires and aspirations are not fulfilled. So, they become hopeless and feel loneliness. The messengers of death are present everywhere in different form to snatch human happiness. The people who are today, will die tomorrow. People have confined themselves. They are suffering from the sense of loneliness in which they live and die. The poet says that the starving trolls are suppressing the gentlemen and wondering in this world in search of their prey. As the gentlemen dare not to oppose them and they are silent. The shocked silence of the nightingale completes the image of death.

Thus, the poem concludes with a feeling of optimism. The poet also says that like a tree every human life to be destroyed.

### (iii) FIRE-HYMN

'Fire-Hymn' is a heart-touching poem written by 'Keki N. Daruwalla'. In this poem, the poet describes the scene of a burning ghat, where the dead body of a man is consigned to the flame of fire.

The poet says that when he was a child, he and his father used to visit the burning ghat of the Hindus. He says that the sight of the burning dead body becomes shocking and dreadful at night. It frightens passers-by.

Some times the limbs of a dead body are left half-burnt, and the redness of fire appears very cruel. The poet is a parsi, who worships fire as a God, but he had to consign his new born into fire, because there was no Tower of silence there. This made him a sinner. He feels guilty for violating the Parsi Code. He regrets that he could not save the fire from committing sin. So, he vows to free the fire from sin of forgetting.

Thus, this poem is a song in praise of fire. Here, the poet shows the importance of fire for the Hindus after their death.

### (B) (i) A MARRIAGE PROPOSAL

—Anton Chekhov

'A Marriage Proposal' is a comedy written by Anton Chekhov. In this comedy, the writer describes how Lomov puts his marriage proposal before Natalia's father Choobokov.

In this comedy there are three characters who are Choobokov, Natalia and Lomov. Choobokov is an old landlord. He has a daughter named Natalia, who is unmarried. Lomov is their neighbour and he is also a landlord. He wants to marry Natalia Lomov goes the house of Choobokov and talks about the marriage of Natalia. Choobokov becomes very happy to know it. He assures Lomov that Natalia will gladly accept him.

Choobokov goes in and sends Natalia to Lomov. When Natalia comes to Lomov, he becomes so nervous that he cannot say his proposal directly. In his nervousness he talks about the ownership of the meadows. They begin to quarrel on this point. They begin to shout. Choobokov hears the quarrelling and comes there. He supports Natalia. Lomov threatens to go to court for this and goes out.

When Lomov goes out, Choobokov tells Natalia that he wants to marry her and he has put his marriage proposal with her. Natalia becomes angry and asks him to bring Lomov back. She is eager to marry him and wants to accept him immediately. Choobokov goes to Lomov and comes back with him. When Lomov comes back, Natalia accepts that the meadows were his own. But, another dispute arises over the superiority of their dogs. Choobokov appears again and support Lomov's dog. At last, Natalia accepts his marriage proposal and they become for each other.

Thus, this comedy revolves round the two emotional characters. They want each other, but they begin to quarrel themselves without meaningful cause. At last they accept each other.

### (ii) INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE

—Mahatma Gandhi

'Indian Civilization and Culture' is an important essay written by Mahatma Gandhi. In this essay Gandhiji describes the importance of Indian Civilization. He praises our ancient civilization and says that no other civilization of the world can be compare with our civilization.

According to Gandhiji, civilization is the way of conduct. It guides us to do our duty. It also teaches us the lesson of morality. It refers to good conduct and stresses our moral character. Our civilization is the most ancient and the strongest of all the civilizations of the world. Many civilizations in the world born and wasted. They changed by the change of time. But, our civilization has remained unchanged. Our civilization is the only civilization in the world which has not lost its glory.

Gandhiji says that the Western civilization is inferior to the Indian civilization, because it is based on materialism and immorality. On the other hand the Indian civilization is based on spiritualism and morality. The intention of Indian civilization is to elevate the moral being while the Western civilization is to propagate immorality.

Gandhiji says that mind is a restless bird, because it is never satisfied. The more it gets, the more it wants, and still remains unsatisfied. To be happy or unhappy depends on our mind. We have endless desires and such desires make our mind restless. If we want to become happy, we should keep away from wealth and luxuries, because they do not make us happy. A rich man may be unhappy in his palace, while a poor man may be happy in his cottage.

Thus, Gandhiji means to say that the Indian civilization is matchless. He says that the Indian civilization is superior to any other civilization in the world. It promotes moral development and real happiness.

### (iii) INDIA THROUGH A TRAVELLER'S EYES

'India Through a Traveller's Eyes' is an extract from 'My Several Worlds' written by Pearl S. Buck. Here, the writer presents the personal records of her life. In this essay, she has expressed her deep love and affection for Indian people.

The writer says about her visit to India. She says that the purpose of her visit to India was not to see the Taj Mahal or Fatehpur Sikri or any other historical places, although she saw all these things. She visited India to see and listen to two groups of people, the young intellectuals in cities and the peasants in villages. She met the young intellectuals in small rooms in cities. She heard their plans for freedom. She found them angry and disappointed, because England had broken the promise to restore India after the first world war. So, the intellectuals are restless. They had planned to rebel against England during the second world war.

The writer visited rural India and she was shocked too see the miserable condition of the peasants. She found that the condition of Indian peasants was worse than the Chinese. Only Russian peasants under the rules of Czar could be compared with them.

The writer was very much impressed by Indian culture. She was fascinated by the joint family life of Indians living in villages. She saw that the people were basically cultured and deeply religious. The master of the house was respected by everyone, whether he is physically fit or not.

The writer says that selfless men could be the real leaders of Indian people. Indians had a great respect for their leaders. In their opinion, a man could be their leader, who was honest, high-minded and trustworthy.

Thus, the writer presents a picture of India as she saw her and understood her. Her expression about India shows her deep love and affection for Indian people.

(C) When the countries like U.S.A., Australia, Canada, Newzeland became independent of the British empire, the English language written and spoken there, too, tired to shed off some of the features of Queen English. The people there were not the native speakers of English. So, they created a new variety of English bringing some change in the original spelling, grammer and pronunciation of the British English. The new variety of English that developed in America after its independence is called American English. The changes can be listened in the way

|            | British   | American   |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Spelling   | Colour    | Color      |
|            | Enclosure | Inclousre  |
|            | Litre     | Liter      |
| Vacabulary | Sweets    | Candy      |
|            | Biscuits  | Crackers   |
|            | Nappy     | Diaper     |
|            | Motor Car | Automobile |
|            | Taxi      | Cab        |
|            | Lift      | Elevator   |

### Grammar

|                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| He has got off the chair.            | He has gotten off the chair.         |
| I have just eaten.                   | I just ate.                          |
| I am visiting her tomorrow.          | I am visiting with her tomorrow.     |
| I have not seen her to three months. | I have not seen her in three months. |

Or, To-day English is known as a global language, because no other language in the world is read and spoken in so many countries as it is. Naturally, it has become the language of international trade, commerce, science, technology and diplomacy. English was mainly the language of England, but it began to leave the shores of England and by the 19th century it was well on its way to becoming a world language. During 20th century, English firmly established itself as a world language and took a global shape. There are two main effects of this worldwide spread of English, which are following :-

- (i) New national varieties of English, like American English, Australian English, Canadian English, etc. came into being.
  - (ii) New varieties of English developed in countries, where English was not a mother-tongue, e.g., Indian English, Nigerian English etc.
- Thus, we can say that English is a global language.

Or, English is very important for Indians. In the past it played a crucial role in initiating the Indians into the latest knowledge acquired by the western countries. It played an important role in providing a link language to our country. It helped in bringing the people of different regions on one platform. In fact, it provided teeth to our freedom movement. It is due to English that our freedom struggle could acquire the dimension of national movement. Today science has brought the nations of the world very close. Globalisation of economy, diplomacy and technology has made it compulsory for Indians to learn English.

(D) (i)—(b)                      (ii)—(c)                      (iii)—(a)

(E) (i) There were clouds on the hills.

(ii) I saw a dream yesterday.

(iii) Rivers should not be polluted.

(iv) Patna is an anciant city.

(v) Do you know painting?

(vi) You should take rest.

(vii) Who has seen tomorrow?

(viii) I am having tea.

7. (i) Ashoka was the king of Magadha.

(ii) Thousands of people were killed in the battle for Kalinga.

(iii) The horrible killing of innocent people changed the heart of Ashoka during Kalinga battle, He adopted Budhism which is based on non-violence and love.

(iv) Ashoka sent his son and daughter to different countries to speed Budhism.

Or,

Title : Shades of Life

Life is not a bed of roses. Out life is so complex that it has a simultaneous presence of sorrow and joy, happiness and unhappiness. Therefore, we should not be sad over this.

[Total Words : 87, Precised words : 33]

□ □ □